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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**2020 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**Morrill Road Water Association*Public Water System Name*0530041*List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR*

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION** (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

James F. Wallace  
 Name

Water Operator  
 Title

06-21-2021  
 Date
**SUBMISSION OPTIONS** (Select one method ONLY)

**You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.**

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800(NOT PREFERRED)

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

# **2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **Morrill Road Water Association**

### **Public Water System ID No. 0530041**

#### **June 2021**

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

#### **Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Morrill Water Association vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

#### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### **Where does my water come from?**

Morrill Water Association purchases its water from Mississippi State University. MSU has five wells pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

#### **Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report Containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to

our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mississippi State University have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

Our annual meeting is held at 4:00 p.m. on the last Sunday in January. All customers are encouraged to attend.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health

Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

**For more information please contact:**

Frank Wallace Address:  
1 Hickory Ridge Dr.  
Starkville, Ms, MS 39759  
1-662-617-9301  
[JWARNER7@AOL.COM](mailto:JWARNER7@AOL.COM)

# Water Quality Data Table

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Revised 09/01/2021

Report for Year Ending 2020

Morrill Road Water Association

530041

June 2021

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently.

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit Measurements	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	No	2019*	0.78 1.7	.67 - .78 No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	No	2019*	1.4	.5 - 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	No	2019*	.0971	.0385-.0971	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	No	2019*	.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	No	2016/18*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Flouride	No	2019*	.126	.113 -.126	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits. water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	No	2016/18*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Sodium	No	2019*	33000	25000-33000	PPB	0	0	Road salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	No	2020	ND (No Detect)	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	2018*	4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	No	2020	0.70	0.50-90	MG/L	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020

## Unit Descriptions

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L)one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10, 000.

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/L)one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

## Important Drinking Water Definitions

**AL: Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**TT: Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level-**The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-**The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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## **Morrill Road Water Association**

### **Public Water System ID No. 0530041**

#### **June 2021**

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17. Lead	No	2016/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Sodium	No	2019*	33000	25000-33000	PPB	0	0	Road salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	No	2020	6.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	2018*	4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	No	2020	0.70	0.50-90	MG/L	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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